

strait each object from Europe as will alone be sent to the other side, whereas, through the different countries, the goods are sent to the United States and which could not be effected by a private commission, however respectably it may be composed. The District of Columbia is the only place where the United States and the American nation to open a hall for European art, the more so as there is no want of room to add to it what it will be able to receive. The United States is the only country to extend. New York, on the contrary, is entirely disqualified, inasmuch as it presents the danger of a pecuniary private appeal which would not preserve the similar intention in the purity of its intention."

**Switzerland.**

**THE CANTON OF TICINO—THE AUSTRO-WIES CASE.**

The *New Zurich Gazette*, of the 13th of July, says:—The following proposition was made in the seventh sitting of the Federal Council:—The Federal Council is invited to take the necessary steps to secure the liberalization of the measures which some of the States of Germany have adopted with regard to Switzerland." This proposition was adopted by the Council.

The *Parlamento*, of Turin, quotes a letter from Bern, the 7th, stating that the governments of France and Prussia have recommended the Federal Council to give assistance with the canton of Ticino, in order to induce it to put an end to the Austro-Swiss question, so inconspicuous in the present state of affairs in Europe. The Swiss government had thus far refused to recognize the Austrian claims of a pension for life to the eight Emigrants; but the Grand Council of Ticino has absolutely refused to comply on the ground that the State offers no indemnity to the expelled Helvets. In consequence of this, the President of the Federal Council is said to have addressed a letter to the Grand Council of Ticino, in which he said that the effect he cannot hold out the slightest prospect of an arrangement of the difference upon a basis which will satisfy the government and Canton of Ticino refuse to agree.

[illegible]

The departure of the captain's in the present earliest. The lack of funds, at 3 per cent interest, were immediately dispensed of, and the tenders exceeded by fourtenth millions of lire, the sum required.

M. Lorisio, lately appointed Ambassador in Turkey, has been sent to the Sultan for Count Giametti.

The latest advices from Madrid mention the probability of new military changes, one of the Marquis of Camarillo being thought of as succeeding to the command of a new cabinet—no, however, in the liberal sense. It was also noted that perhaps, Marshal Narvaez—who by a convenient fiction was supposed to be the step in the chain of military provinces at Valencia while he was previously present in Paris—will be the Ambassador to the court of the Tuileries.

In the case of a dissolution of the cabinet, it was thought that Count Giametti would be sent for the Count de Bismarck.

The Three per Cents were done at 49 upon the 14th ult.

**Italy.**

A letter from Turin, of the 14th ult., states that the Duke de Guiche, French Minister at the Court of Turin, had left for Paris on a short leave of absence.

Accounts from Rome, of the 12th ult., mention the departure of Count de Giametti as Ambassador to the Court of Turin, and that he will be the object of the Papal elegance, if Signor Olaski, former Commander of the Pontifical Stambetta.

The Pope had appointed Cardinal Savastri President of the Council of Ministers.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany published a decree at Florence, on the 11th ult., commanding that a levy of 1,400 men should be made amongst the young men born between 1835 and 1845, and that they should be sent to the army.

Advices from Naples of the 12th ult., state that the exportation of corn has been prohibited by a decree of that date.

**Ireland.**

Our advices from Dublin, of the 16th ult., on the 16th of July, bring the following intelligence:—

The Cork Examiner states that Dr. Lyons, one of the most popular of the citizens of Cork, has been elected very strongly to the vacancy created by the appointment conferred on Mr. Sejanus Murray, but that he has resented every step taken on the subject. No popular candidate has yet been named.

The Cork Examiner has the following paragraph:—

"Very cautious and reliable correspondence informs us that the pestilence has again appeared in the vicinity of Shanghai, and has been fatal to a large number of persons. Yesterday (July 15) the number of victims at the Mission exceeded 10,000, for the first time since the ending day. The receipts were also considerably augmented on any former day."

**China.**

The last intelligence received in England from China is very important and interesting. The British ship-of-war Hermes had made her way up the Yangtze river, and a vessel laden with arms and munitions for her return. — The rebels were in possession of Nankin.

On her return from Nankin, and while passing Ching-foo, the Hermes was fired upon from two Chinese gun-boats. The rebels fired after seeing four or five round shot in her rigging and hull she opened fire, which quickly quieted the forts, and immediately afterwards she was visited by an officer of rank, who apologized for the attack, and offered to send her a detachment of three being square-rigged vessels below Ching-foo, which had, on one or two occasions, attacked the transports, and that the Hermes was supposed to have been sent to the relief of the forts.

These are all the particulars which we are as yet transpired.

Though the rebels have been hitherto so successful, as to have been able to spare, if they are not so, a number of foreign vessels and persons, which had been sent up the river before the Bombay letter, these alone it to have been already bought at the Herkert Compton, Antelope, Dusan, Agnes, and Iowa.

The rumor current about Europeans having been assassinated, supposed to be the crew of the Science, must have been the work of the imagination of some of the Chinese, who seem to take a delight in coining such stories, and retelling them to the people of Canton, by whose excursions they are first loudly-rejoiced. Gratitude to the Government of England has been manifested with some appearance of being founded on fact. Kadoosawa should be made to trace out the persons who thus put themselves to the propagation of mischievous reports.

We subjoin an extract from the North China Herald of the 7th July, 1860.

"I received this morn- ing in the afternoon of

thodist, with his Excellency Sir George Bonham on board. She has made an eventful trip up the Yangtze, arriving which she lay five days at Hankin, and bringing back a cargo of goods, and a number of Chinese characters respecting the Insurgents, giving us much cause to thank Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary for the pains taken to obtain some positive information regarding the progress of the rebellion, and the state of general anarchy, and hope to furnish from the same source more details in a future issue.

"The Insurgents are a mixture of the Protestant forces of knowledge and idolaters of the strictest order. They acknowledge but one God, the Heavenly Father, the All-wise, All-powerful, and Omnipotent Creator of the world. They claim Jesus Christ as their Redeemer, and the Holy Spirit as their Comforter, the list of the three persons of the Trinity. Their chief on earth is a person known as Taiping wang, the Prince of Peace, to whom a kind of living deity is ascribed, and to whom they ascribe the power of changing adoration, he forbids, in an edict, the application to himself of the terms emperors, 'holy,'

on the ground that they are due to God alone. Their moral code the *magars* call the "Heavenly Principles" and the *magars* call the "Heavenly Commandments." The observance of these is strictly enforced by the leader of the movement, chiefly Kwang-tung and his associates. The *magars* are not only members of a religious system, but practical and spiritual Christians, deeply influenced by the belief that God is always with them. The hardships they undergo are punishments and trials of the Heavenly Father; the *magars* who have achieved the instances of His grace. In conversation with the *magars* I was particularly struck by their assurance to the fact that, at the beginning of their enterprise, some ten years ago, they numbered but 100 or 200; and that, except for the direct help of the Heavenly Father, they could not have done what they have done.

"They," said one, speaking of the *magars*, "spread all kind of lies about the *magars*. They say, 'The *magars* are only kind of magicians who have need to go to G.D. In Kwang-tung we occupied Yang-tung, we were greatly pressed; there were then 200,000 people in the city. The *magars* came in and said by such great numbers, we had no power left, and they